342 The houses of the Padaung, another Karen tribe--1911: 8,516--are quite similar. The [301] Padaung women represent an amusing ethnographical parallel to the African Massai, with their solid heavy brass ornaments and their tremendous collars. Sometimes the Padaung form a village [621] community together with the Yimbaw-Karen (24)

24. About Yimbaw-Karen see UBG, I, 1, p. 524.

as in the villages of Naungswe near Mobye on the Nam Pilu. The place looked cleaner to me than the Karenni villages and their houses were better constructed (Plate VII, 3). A round awning covers the veranda; the single inside room is used for cooking, living, and sleeping. In [354] the center are two fireplaces which are sunk into the floor; on both sides are sleeping accommodations. Alongside the wall the floor is raised to form a low platform where vessels and all sorts of implements are kept. At the rear, to [514] the right, a bamboo screen, reaching half way to the ceiling, partitions off a kind of toilet which is an opening in the floor.

101 The Gaungtö--(Sawng-tüng-Zayein-) Karen--
161 1911: 4,981--belong to a tribal group where
582 more or less severe endogamic marriage rules limit the establishment of families, and this in turn has resulted in a steady decrease of the population. Consequently, one frequently finds in their villages a large number of old maids and bachelors who were unable to find suitable mates for themselves. For example, I counted in one little village, consisting only of six houses, not more than four married couples, and their families. In addition, there was one widow, and four girls and four bachelors who, because of lack of money or because of the marriage rules, had to remain single.

344 The bachelor house, a customary institution
883

344 with most of the Indochinese mountain tribes who
883 have not been converted to Buddhism, Hinduism, or Christianity, is therefore much frequented. (Shortly before I visited the place it had burned down, together with other dwellings.) The architecture of this building differed from the other dwellings primarily by the height of the posts or the roof (25). It is mostly used by the young

25. Cf. Schurtz, ibid., p. 419. The Hosha of Formosa, in contrast to their customary style, build their club houses on piles: J.H. Arnold, "The Ascent of Mt. Morrison," Journal of the North China British Royal Asiatic Society 40 (1909), p. 61, with illustrations after pp. 50 and 60. --About the geographic spread of men's houses cf. Schurtz, ibid., pp. 108 ff. and passim. -- About the bachelor houses at the Naga and the Dravidian Oraon in Bengal: W. Crooke, Natives of Northern Indian (London, 1907) pp. 44, 77.

males from the beginning of the age of puberty on as sleeping and living quarters. In addition, it also serves as a guest house for out-of-town visitors and as an assembly place, a kind of city hall, for the men of the village.

342 The houses of the Gaungto-Karen (Plate VII, 4) are not particularly large. At one of the average houses I measured a length of 8 1/2 meters, which included 2 1/2 meters for the veranda awning and 1 1/2 meters for the rear round roof. A notched beam served as a stairway to the veranda which had no railing. The awning sloped down so far that one had to stoop low in order to be able to enter. The front east corner post is considered the /217/ principal post, where coconuts, bananas,